THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&swfm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 84—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w.

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY,
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 24—swly.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsboro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLIS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.
Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.
☞ None but sober men need apply.
Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.
E. L. HARDING.
March 30, 1855. 37—
Register and Post copy.

DOCUMENTS.—WE HAVE A FEW COPIES OF the documents printed for the last Legislature, in two large volumes, a copy of which will be sent free of postage on the receipt of $4.
HOLDEN & WILSON.
April 23, 1855. 44—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855. 53—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse power which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDiting and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FA
WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING E
SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the S E. RUFFIN.
mber 2 3, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $80, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, } *Executive Com-*
W. W. HOLDEN, } *mittee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company beingin the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

FISH! FISH!—W. H. PUTNEY HAS JUST RECeived, at the Fish and Provision Store
50 Barrels No. 1 Salt Shad; and
200 do. No. 1 N. C. Cut Herrings,
which he will sell cheap for cash or barter for Bacon, Lard or Flour.
He also has for sale nice articles of Bacon Hams, Lard, Flour,—indeed, most all the articles usually kept in a Provision Store.
Country Produce received for storage and sold on Commission. W. H. PUTNEY.
May 15, 1855. 51—tf.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.

REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1v.

The Rev. John Cumming's Works.
CUMMING'S APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES, OR LECtures on the Book of Revelatiog—1st and 2d series.
Cumming's Prophetic Studies, or Lectures on the Book of Daniel.
Cumming's Minor Works, first series. This volume contains the following: The Finger of God, Christ our Passover, the Comforter.
Cumming's Minor Works, second series. This volume contains the following: A Message from God, the Great Sacrifice, Christ receiving Sinners.

Lectures on the Seven Churches,	1 vol. 12 mo.
" on our Lord's Miracles,	" "
" on the Parables,	" "
" on Romanism,	" "
Scripture Readings, Genesis,	" "
" " Exodus,	" "
" " St. Matthew,	" "
" " St. Mark,	" "
The Church before the flood,	" "
The Tent and the Altar,	" "
Benedictions, or the Blessed Life,	" "
The Daily Life,	" "
Voices of the Dead,	" "
Voices of the Day,	" "
Voices of the Night.	" "

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
March 5, 1855. 31—

EMBRIODERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves,
Flowers, Talmas, Hosiery,
Ribbons, Shawls, Shoes,
And Dress Gooods.
Gents. Attention! Attention!!
Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town
REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*
SCHLOSS & BRO.
RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:
Stuart No. 1 Syrup.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Col. Ruffin in Newbern.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—This bold champion of freedom opened the campaign here on yesterday, the 12th instant, in a manner that must have awakened the ire of those snakes in the grass, the self-styled American Party, but more appropriately denominated "Know-Nothings." I saw many present, whom rumor says, belong to the fraternity. They seemed not to enjoy the castigation *much*: but as the gallant Colonel was telling no more than the truth, why they could not object; for he "preached" (as an old blue-light called it afterwards,) from the *documents*, and called upon any person there to contradict them; and as no one did, it is to be presumed he told the direful truth. I noticed quite a large number of the "bone and sinew" present, as it was Court week, and they appeared, to a man, to enjoy the manner the Colonel was tearing away the mask from the deceptive clap-trap expressions and *sentiments* that iniquitous party clothe their real views in, order to gull poor unsophisticated credulity. Col. Ruffin spoke on other subjects, but really Know-Nothingism was nuts that he delighted to crack.

Col. R. first announced himself as the *unanimous* nominee of the late Democratic District Convention, held at this place about a week ago; and then went on to review his course in Congress, and to compare his votes with his published opinions four and two years ago, showing that they agreed exactly, and that he still held the same opinions. He clearly demonstrated to my mind, that the many log-rolling schemes to obtain money from Uncle Sam, tried at the last Congress, were nothing more than "false pretences" to get gifts for large capitalists to run grand steamers to Europe, so as that we here in N. Carolina could not obtain mail facilities in all places where they are *absolutely* wanted, the money appropriated for the expenses of the Post Office Department being expended in *gratuities* to men whose purses are already plethoric, and other anti-republican abuses. For my part, in view of the humiliating spectacle that England presents to our view, that land of aristocratic legislative favoritism and pride, it behooves us to be particularly careful that our Government be very economically administered, or we shall have the *incubus* of debt crippling our National energies in the precise manner that it is doing with our quondam step-mother country. It does strike me, that some people still imagine that we are colonies of Great Britain, from the very strict adherence they maintain to the manners and customs of that theoretically free, but practically absolute Isle. Hindoo *castes* are not more exclusive, nor do the former worshippers of the car of Juggernaut bow their necks with more meek submission under the wheels of their sovereign's carriage, than do the English *people* to the will of the aristocracy. We are made of different materials, in this country, (both native and foreign citizens,) and there is too much intelligence among the people to be thus taken in by the tinsel glitter of wealth, without it is accompanied with corresponding worth.

The people who live in the country are less under the influence of the catfish aristrocracy than those who live in towns, as they look to Providence alone for support; whilst we, who live in towns, and are dependent on the public for a support, are in a measure compelled to keep in with the "Great Moguls" who hold the pursestrings of the community.—Hence, you see they are less easily led into great monstrosities, like the Know-Nothing one, than towns-people, who are sometimes compelled to do as these "Great Moguls" do, in order to insure a sufficient supply of that very necessary article for one's self and family—bread and butter.

Col. R. proved most conclusively, that the whole scheme was concocted some years ago, at Exeter Hall, London, by that celebrated "World's Convention," at which Lord Morpeth presided, attended by a few whites and one or two *free negroes* from this country, which had for its object the abolition of slavery; that it was so understood at the North, and it was *ostensibly* to put down foreign and Catholic influence, so as to be received at the South: but in *reality* to abolish slavery or destroy the Union; hence the advent of the Angel Gabriel! I presume the privileged classes of Europe, and their pinchbeck imitators in this country, would willingly see this proud fabric crumble to ruins, hoping to blot out from the maps, and from the pages of history, every thing that has a tendency to freedom. But they will never succeed; for although error may for awhile succeed, yet Truth will ultimately prevail, for it has got to be too well understood. No man from the "upper ten" circles need ever expect to *misrepresent* the views hereafter of the business and laboring classes.

Col. Ruffin will get a majority of 2500, it is said, by those versed in such matters.

INDEPENDENT.

For the Standard.

Col. Ruffin in Greene.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You are aware that a convention of the 2nd district was held in Newbern on Thursday the 6th of June, and nominated with entire unanimity, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, for re-election to Congress.

On the Saturday following, agreeable to the request of many friends, he addressed a large audience at Bull Head Bridge, in the county of Greene.

He first referred to his course in Congress—told what he did and what he did not, and gave his reasons for thus acting, which for the most part accorded with the wishes of his constituents. He spoke to a considerable length of the course of President Pierce, dwelling with marked attention upon his vetoes. He approved of these meaures of the President as being the best means for the perpetuity of the Union; and noted the resemblance between his administration and that of Jackson's. He said it was true that Pierce had called down upon himself much odium from the Northern press, on account of the firm stand he had taken with regard to certain measures. But, says he, if the South, if lovers of liberty and the Union wish a friend, they will find that friend in Pierce.

But the greater and most interesting part of his speech, (altnough no part was void of interest,) was upon "Sam." He said notwithstanding the Know-Nothings cry out in such bitter terms against foreigners and popery, they do it for the mere design of carrying out a great abolition scheme. They rail against foreigners and popery, thinking thus to dupe the men of the North. After getting them into their order, they bind them by the most solemn oaths to do what they may design. Hear what Ruffin says was the origin of Know-Nothingism: some time ago the abolitionists from all parts of the world convened at Exeter Hall, in Old England, for the purpose of taking some means to abolish slavery from the civilized world. The United States sent as delegates six white abolitionists, three black free negroes and two bloomer women, (of what color he did not mention, but I presume one of each color, white and black, would answer the better purpose.) In that convention slavery in the United States was spoken of.—And it was agreed upon that the most expedient plan of abolishing slavery in the United States was by a secret order; and that the founders of this order should not even let their own fellow members know what their designs were until the greater part of the South was duped into it; when at last the polls should be controlled by the order, they might take any method they should choose towards abolishing slavery. These above mentioned delegates returned, or rather the male portion of them, and founded the order now termed Know-Nothingism—a name very appropriate since their design is discovered. These, vaguely expressed, are some few of the ideas embodied in his speech of an hour and a half in length. He spoke with considerable force and clearness, now and then causing bursts of laughter by his peculiar and well timed wit.

Three Know-Nothings only were present. They held a meeting in a buggy some distance from the speaker. Each procured a whip, and amused himself during the speech, by popping at dogs, hogs and of course at each other.

There are so few Know-Nothings in this district, I hardly think that Ruffin will have any open opposition. There will without doubt be a candidate, but I don't think it will be known who he is until the day of election. It matters but little who runs or how he runs, Ruffin come out ahead. Many heretofore prominent Whigs have declared, that before they will follow their brother Whigs into the midnight lodge of "Sam," they will vote for Thomas Ruffin.

Thinking this might be of interest to a few of your readers, I have thought fit to give it to you, which if you deem worthy of publishing, you can do so.

BLOUNT.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Scales and Puryear.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On the fifth instant, at Yadkinville, we had the pleasure of hearing the candidates for Congress—Col. Puryear, the Whig, Know Nothing, anti-Nebraskaite, and Mr. Scales, of Rockingham, the Democratic candidate.

Puryear spoke first. He used all the eloquence of which he is master to convince the people that he was right in voting against the Nebraska bill.—He said he did hope his friends would forgive him if he had erred. He denounced President Pierce, denounced Douglas, and nearly every body else.—He said he did not belong to the Know Nothings, but did not see any thing very objectionable in the order. He then went on to advocate their doctrines.

Mr. Scales followed, and spoke with much eloquence and power. He replied with marked effect to Col. Puryear's positions, and drove home on the dark-lanterns in the most cutting and conclusive style.

Sirs, the chances are all in favor of Mr. Scales.—His friends—the old Democrats and the young ones, and some anti-Know Nothing Whigs of influence—are at work for him and the cause, and their labors will be felt. We shall elect him by a handsome majority.

ANTI-K. N.

For the Standard.

Randolph Macon College.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It was the good fortune of the undersigned to be present, on last Wednesday and Thursday, at the Commencement exercises of this distinguished and very ably conducted institution. On Wednesday, at an early hour, might be seen crowds from all directions, the old, the middle aged, and the young, to pay homage to the shrine of learning. At 11 o'clock almost an interminable procession, composed of the Trustees, the Alumni, and the members and honorary members of the two Societies, headed by a splendid band of music, marched around the buildings and into the Chapel, which was already filled below stairs with the fair sex. After prayer by Rev. Frank. Stanly, the two literary societies were addressed by Littleton W. Tazewell, Esq., of Clarkesville, Va., upon the "influence of politics upon literature." His speech was replete with argument, interspersed with much wit and humor, and cannot fail to add to his extended reputation as a debater and orator. In the afternoon the Society of Alumni was addressed by Professor William H. Christian, of Warrenton, N. C., on the "American Scholar." He discussed hissubject in a masterly manner, and so far as we could learn, made a decided impression. Thursday was the day for the graduates to speak. The crowd was much more dense than the day before. The house was literally *crammed*, and the yard considerably *sprinkled*. The salutatory address was delivered by T. A. Gatch, of Norfolk, in *Latin*, and of course we are not able to judge of its merits. We have neither time nor space to follow all the young gentlemen in regular order; but suffice it to say that they acquitted themselves in a manner which would have done credit to older and wiser heads. It is not our desire to draw invidious distinctions, but we must say that the speech of Robert N. Sledd, Esq., struck us with peculiar force, as being a production of good ingenuity and marked ability. His subject was "the Bible, the crystal palace of all nations." The analogy drawn was indeed striking and beautiful. After the degrees were conferred by Dr. W. A. Smith, the President, and a few impressive remarks by the venerable Bishop Early, the Valedictory Addresses were delivered by John E. Christian. We understand he is a superior scholar and richly deserved the highest honors. In his adieu to the ladies he said some hard things from which one would infer that Cupid had wounded him severely, if not mortally, and that no healing balm had been administered to alleviate his sufferings. Thus passed away the Commencement, an event which will long be remembered by the writer. This institution is under the direction and supervision of the Virginia and North Carolina Conferences, and we were gratified to learn that our good old State is very liberal in her patronage, as it is a College second to none south of the Potomac. We would say to those who desire to have their sons educated and trained for usefulness send them to Randolph Macon College.

NORTH CAROLINA.

For the Standard.

Congressional Canvass in the Sixth District.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON:—According to appointment the candidates for this District, Col. Puryear, K. N., and A. M. Scales, jr., Esq., Democrat, met at Winston and addressed the people of Forsyth on the 19th June, it being Tuesday of County Court.

Col. Puryear opened the debate in a speech of two hours, in which he truly labored hard to sustain himself in his *new* position before his late constituents, and to defend himself in his *anti-Southern position*, his vote against the Nebraska-Kansas bill. As to his course in relation to that matter he said he would do the same thing again—that he not only voted against the bill himself, but was also responsible to the people of North Carolina for Mr. Roger's doing so; but, however, if re-elected, he would not vote to repeal that law, because that would be making degrading concessions to the Northern abolitionists. The Col. was listened to with polite attention, but without any manifestations of applause, or of that enthusiasm which his late party, (the old Whig party) evinced for him on former occasions. He advocated no principles, save those contained in the K. N. platform, as published in the South, except that at the outset of his speech he mounted that "same old *spavined* pony," "*the public lands*," and spurred and shouted lustily for a short time, but the poor animal was unable to move at all; because a large number of the audience present well recollected two years ago his promises of the wondrous and untold wealth that he would secure to the good old North State if he were elected, and plainly indicated by their looks that he need not sing that "*stale old song*" to them again, so that the Col. suddenly dismounted. In fact, he admitted that he would vote for a Know Nothing Democrat (do you think such an animal could be found?) in preference to an anti-Know Nothing Whig.

Mr. Scales replied in a very able speech of nearly the same length, in which he triumphantly advocated and defended the time-honored principles and usages of the Democratic party. He ably defended himself and party from what Col. P. calls blind allegience to party, and with evident good effect exposed the doings of that *secret* party, who unwilling to trust each other, bind their victims by *horrid and solemn oaths* to stick to their party. Mr. Scales read what he understood those secret oaths to be to the attentive audience, many of whom, even of the old fashioned Clay Whigs, were astounded at the exposure; while "*Sam*," for he was there, showed unmistakable signs that he experienced the effects of "particular fits." Mr. Scales charged Col. Puryear with having deserted the rights of the South in voting with *Seward, Giddings & Co.*, against the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and produced the most conclusive facts and arguments to prove the charge, and also the abolition character of that vote; and most clearly did he show the fallacy of the reasons assigned by Col. P. for giving it. I do not know that I can better describe the impression produced than by giving the language of an intelligent farmer who was present who exclaimed, "My God! I would rather be any other man in the Court-house than Col. Puryear!"

Mr. Scales was frequently cheered by the Democrats, in which no doubt many honest Whigs joined in heart.

Col. P. rejoined briefly, and considering the cause he advocates wittily, so that his friends by way of set off, cheered him lustily, when however but few remained to hear.

This was truly a great time for the Democracy of Forsythe. Great confidence of success is expressed, and if our brother Democrats in the other Counties will do their whole duty, as we intend to do, A. M. Scales, Esq., will be our next representative to the Congress of the United States. And we will no longer be represented by a man who will *vote* side by side with *Seward, Chase, Wade & Co.*, the worst of abolitionists. The Democracy to a man are united on our candidate and ready for the conflict. And many of the conservative old line Whigs declare that they cannot follow Col. Puryear into the midnight councils of the Know Nothings, and that they will not vote for him.

The discussion was conducted in a courteous and friendly manner, without any apparent ill-feeling.

UNION.

For the Standard.

Discussion at Danbury—Sixth District.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The candidates for this Congressional District, the Hon. Richard C. Puryear and Alfred M. Scales, Esq., addressed the people at Danbury on Tuesday, 12th instant, of our County Court. Mr. Puryear not being satisfied with the excoriation he received from his opponent, who spoke of his inconsistencies in many respects—of his voting against the Nebraska and Kansas bill, with such abolitionists as Giddings, Wade, Summer, and others, in particular—which contained a principle of vital importance to the people of the South—that each territory should come into the Union as a slave State or not, as they might choose, without the interference of Congress; in reply, after a long, laborred, up hill, tiresome and feeble effort to defend his vote upon this question, took occasion to say that the candidates last Summer for the Legislature in this and the adjoining counties, had the effrontery to mention and disapprove of his course in relation to this measure—that "old George Bower's stentorian lungs, too, were heard bellowing it forth in the mountains of Ashe, and was heard away over in Tennessee." Said those persons should have waited until *he* explained it to the people before they said anything—that their course was like "a snake in the grass, or a mole under ground." It seems, sirs, that he thinks no one has a right to criticise his course until he shall condesend to give his explanation—appears to consider himself a head and shoulders taller in purity, intellect, and intelligence, than any one in the District. It is true that the candidates for the Legislature last summer, in this and adjoining counties, did discuss this question—mentioned the votes of the North and South, and of the entire North Carolina delegation in Congress upon this bill, as they had a right to do, and did it openly and above board, before the gentleman's friends, who had an opportunity to defend him if they had thought proper. I will now submit the question to the public, whether his hints, slurs, double meanings and vile insinuations about candidates for the Legislature, and George Bower especially, who, at the time, was at least one hundred miles distant, was not only like "*a snake in the grass, or a mole under ground,*" *but like a skunk in his hole.?* The manly voice of that venerable patriot and true Democrat from Ashe, ought to heard again warning the people against those who desert the South, and who advocate the doctrines of the dark lantern order, being an insiduous attempt to undermine the liberties of the people by means of secret, oath-bound Jacobin clubs. The Honorable gentleman has quite enough to do to attend to his talented opponent, without assailing any one else. In the discussion, he was evidently hemmed, hobbled, confused, *sick*, sore, tired, and sorry—he took a tree—has climbed out on one of the branches—is now clinging to a swinging limb, which I venture to predict, will break on the 2d day of August next, and the fall he will receive will be so hard that he will never be able to rise again.

M.

STOKES COUNTY, June 15, 1855.

For the Standard.

"Sam" in Yancey.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON:—In the Star of the 6th inst., I see an article headed "Sam" in Yancey," and in substance affirming that Sambo is doing well in this county, and that his overseer, Leander B. Carmichael, will beat Hon. T. L. Clingman in August next. I suspect the writer of this to be a man of this place, who is in many respects clever enough, but an old straight-jacket fogy, and is certainly woefully misled as to what Sambo is doing in this Congressional District. It is well known that during April Court Messrs. Davis, Gaither, McKesson, Caldwell, Vance, and *old Nick*, (Woodfin) were busy in trying to get persons to join the Jacobin Club. It is supposed they held their meetings in the college buildings, and with windows muffled with saddle blankets and a dim tallow candle, they sat in solemn conclave plotting and conspiring against the Clingman whom they are afraid to meet in the open day, but like the savage sons of the forest endeavor to kill and scalp ere the bright rays of the sun sheds light upon their mid-night crimes. They prayed, preached and toiled, until great drops of sweat fell from their temples, and on Thursday night rumor says they harnessed a Baptist minister, who swallowed the first pill (degree) but when it came to the second he told them NO, HE COULD NOT CONSISTENT WITH HIS RELIGION GO ANY FURTHER. Then the awful moment arrived. Something quick must be done. They told him he had taken one oath, and if he did not take the other he would perjure himself. He said that *he would not go any fu-ther, that if the first was perjury the second degree would be likewise, and he would rather be guilty of swearing one lie ignorantly than two knowingly*, and left the room. Then with their combined forces, rendered desperate by defeat, they attacked in the dead hour of the night the unsuspecting students, (some of them under 21 years old,) and morally slaughtered some fifteen poor innocent, helpless creatures. Poor fellows, they were good-hearted and jovial mates, but they are gone. I am informed that since that they have added *five* to their ranks, but more have signified a determination to withdraw. This is Sambo's history in Yancey, and worse will be his fate in this District. Carmichael will be added to the long list of unprincipled politicians whose intellects are insufficient to meet in open discussion the Hon. T. L. Clingman, than whom no purer statesman lives in the American Union. Since the Virginia elections the few that are here look sour and down cast, which goes to confirm me in what Mr. Clingman says of them, viz: that Almighty God has so organized the human countenance that when the heart is brooding over a heinous crime either committed or to be committed, that it gives a down cast to the countenance. What crime is more heinous than a conspiracy plotted and organized in the darkness of night against the Constitution of this great Confederacy? Mr. Clingman is at this time carrying the war into the enemy's country, and is cutting them down on every side, but like a brave General all who surrender and withdraw from the rebels he shows them quarters, those whose political crimes have rendered them odious before the people are—some flying to the dark caves in the mountains—and the balance are busily engaged in digging graves to inter their slaughtered companions who they know will fall on the first Thursday in August. Confusion and dismay is seen in their ranks, and their leader, Carmichael, speaks with a faultering voice.

Will you please speak to Mr. Rayner or Miller to preach the funeral of Know Nothingism in your section. We have a few barrels of hard cider and some old coon skins to pay them for their trouble.

FAIR DEALER.

For the Standard.

SNOW CREEK, May 28th, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It affords us much pleasure to bear our testimony to honest and well merited worth under all circumstances. More especially does it give us pleasure to speak of the Male and Female Academies under the superintendance of the Rev. W. L. Van Eaton, assisted by Mr. T. P. Summers, Miss S. R. Frost and R. J. Dougherty. He has just closed his twenty first session, and we speak advisedly when we say that his schools are second to none of a similar grade north or south of Mason's and Dixon's line. His deeply pious life and gentlemanly deportment, combined with his happy talent for imparting knowledge to the young, and his never tireing energies, make these the most desirable schools in western North Carolina.

Jonesville is handsomely situated on the Yadkin River near the base of the Blue Ridge, free from the demorallizing influence of spirituous liquors or dissipation of any kind. And we would advise *all* who have children of either sex to educate to place them under the care of Mr. Van Eaton, and rest assured they will be in good hands.

The young men showed a proficiency in the English branches highly creditable to themselves and their teachers. The declamations were good, while the original speeches of some gave hope that our country's great men were not entirly extinct. The compositions of the young ladies were all that could be asked, while the music was delightful. In conclusion we would say give Mr. Van Eaton your "sons and daughters" to educate and encourage a good and true son of the "good old North State."

Truly Yours,

U. G.

Stomach Pumps are in use at all the railroad depots to clear the passengers of any alcohol they may have in them; this is to save the roads from liabilities, under the liquor law, for transporting the prohibited article. *Boston Post, of course.*

WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT.

The Annual Commencement of this Institution occurred during the past week, and although such occasions are usually interesting from a variety of considerations, the one just closed was we think, unusually so. The weather was remarkably fine, and facilities, for reaching the College by Railroad, have so increased that the number in attendance was greater than it has been for several years.

We have never witnessed a more delightful anniversary of this Institution. The Exercises were well sustained and interesting throughout, and nothing occurred to mar the enjoyments of the occasion.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the oration was delivered before the Literary Societies by Geo. Stevenson, Esq., of Newbern. The theme of the orator's discourse was *The Educated Farmer*. The subject was well treated and presented in a practical point of view. Mr. Stevenson was formerly a member of the College, and alluded to his early connection with it in a warm and appropriate terms. As the address will be published, an extended notice of it here would be out of place. The attendance on this exercise was unsually large for the first day, and the number continued to increase till the evening of the last day.

At night the Annual Sermon before the Graduating Class was delivered by Rev. J. R. Graves of Nashville, Tenn.

Thursday.—The Graduation ceremonies took place in their usual manner. At 10 o'clock a large procession was formed in front of the Hotel, and attended by the Band of Music, proceeded to the Chapel. The following programme gives the order of the exercises and the themes of discussion:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. *Latin Salutatory.* John C. Pitchford, Warren, (1st Distinction.)
2. *The Claims of the Age upon the Educated Youth of America.* Philip W. Johnson, Surry, (2nd Distinction.)
3. *South Carolina.* John C. Pitchford, Warren, (1st Distinction.)
4. *Greece.* William R. Trawick, Wake.
5. *The North American Indian.* Robert T. Pitchford, Warren, (3rd Distinction)
6. *Triumph of Political Truth in the United States.* Robert H. Burn, Cheraw, S. C.
7. *Influence of Moral Truth on Popular Government.* Benj. F. Marable, Halifax, Va., (1st Distinction.)
8. "*Knowledge is Power.*" A. J. Emerson, Chatham, (1st Distinction.)
9. *Valedictory Addesses.* Benj. F. Marable, Halifax, Va., (1st Distinction.)

In addition to the above who received the degree of A. B. the degree of A. M. in course was conferred on Wm. D. Pool, M. D., of Murfreesboro', N. C., and on Prof. W. G. Simmons of Wake Forest College.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was also conferred on Hon. J. B. O'Neal of South Carolina.

All of the young gentlemen acquitted themselves in the most respectable manner. It would perhaps seem individious to institute comparisons, but some of the addresses were evidently superior to others. Indeed we have seldom listened of the kind that excelled some which were delivered on this occasion. The repeated cheering and applause of the audience testified to the high delight experienced by the performances of the young gentlemen. Nothing occurred in any way to interrupt the enjoyments of this mental feast.

In the afternoon, Wm. D. Cooke, Esq., Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, by request of the Trustees and Faculty of the College, occupied the Chapel with exhibitions of the proficiency made by the Mutes, greatly to the satisfaction of the audience. Our necessary absence will account for our giving so short a notice of a matter in which there is felt so general a sympathy. At night the usual party was given in honor of the Graduating Class which was partaken of by a very large number of beautiful and interesting ladies, whose enjoyment were enhanced by "the harmony of sweet sounds," and perhaps the articulation of sweeter words.—Thus closed this annual festival, equal in all respects, and in some superior to any of its predecessors. It may be proper also to add that the number of students the past year has been greater than for several years previous, and that Prof. W. M. Wingate, President pro tem. in connection with the other members of the Faculty has fully met the expectation of the Trnstees in giving general satisfaction.

Biblical Recorder.

NOBLE LETTER FROM SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The district committee of the Democratic party invited the Hon. S. A. Douglas to be present at the celebration of the victory in the Old Dominion. His reply is too good to remain unpublished:

CHICAGO, June 7, 1855.

GENTLEMAN: I deeply regret that it will be impossible for me to be present and participate with you in celebrating the glorious victory recently achieved by the Democracy of Virginia over the most intolerant, proscriptive, insidious, and dangerous political organization ever formed against the constitution and liberties of a free country. In all the elections which have taken place in the Northern States during the last twelve months Know Nothingism has not only been the firm ally of Abolitionism, higher-lawism, and mob lawism, and all the other baneful isms of the day, but has been the controlling power which combined, directed, and led all these allied factions in their savage and brutal warfare against Democratic party, is principles and organization.

Let us not be deceived by their repeated change of name. It matters not whether they call themselves "Know Nothings," or "Know Somethings," or the "sons of the sires of '76," or the "order of the Star Spangled Banner," or the "children of *Sam*," or the "sons of *Johnathan*," or by any other name they may assume when they have disgraced the previous one, their secret organization and clandestine proceedings, their intolerant and proscriptive spirit, their unlawful and horrid oaths, their unconstitutional and unholy purposes, remain unchanged.—It is the duty, and. I firmly believe, the destiny, of the Democratic party, under the guidance of Divine Providence, to confound, overwhelm, and utterly annihilate this secret, insidious, and dangerous organization.

To accomplish this great work it is only necessary that we should be true to ourselves, to our principles and our party, whose triumphs have ever been identified with the interests, honor, and glory of the republic.—Let there be no concessions to the enemy—none to faction—none to the allied fanaticisms of the day, under whatever name or form they may appear. The Old Dominion has shown herself true to her principles, her history, and her renown. Her Democracy have fought the battle faithfully, gallantly, gloriously. With you I rejoice in her triumph. May Kentucky imitate the example and rival the achievements of her illustrious mother! All eyes are now fixed upon your noble State. A similar victory in old Kentucky would overwhelm the enemy with dismay and despair, while it would carry joy, hope, and confidence to the heart of every friend of religious freedom and constitutional right throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Pardon the length of this letter, and accept for yourselves and those you represent my grateful acknowledgements for your kind invitation.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Messrs, F. S. J. Ronald, W. Tompkins, G. L. Harrison, J. P. Fulwiler, Democratic District Committee, &c.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.—The Washington papers record the death of Mrs. Tayloe, a venerable and estimable lady of that city. The Organ says:

Mrs. Tayloe was born in the year 1772, in the then colony of Maryland, under the Crown of England. Its representatives in that colony were her sponsors in baptism. Her early youth was spent at the brilliant court of Annapolis—then the gayest and most polished city in the colonies, north of Charleston. In the year 1798, after a visit at Mount Vernon, Mrs. Tayloe had the honor, of being sent to Alexandria by General Washington, in his chariot drawn by four horses, in the style of that day; having under her charge Mrs. Washington's grand-daughter, the then beautiful Nelly Custis, the sister of G. W. P. Custis, of Arlington.

Mrs. Tayloe was the mother of a large family, and leaves surviving children in Washington, in Virginia and in Alabama. Her eldest son, who died in 1824, was a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

A SENSIBLE LETTER.

An exchange paper says:

The following letter is from a "cussed foreigner" in Iowa. It tells its own story. We submit it for the consideration of all Know Nothing readers:

I was born in England by accident, not choice; I was not consulted in the matter; I came to the United States by choice, not accident; I came on the faith of your flag, your Constitution and your laws; these told me I might become a citizen of the Republic and stand on an equal footing with my neighbors, "native to the manor born," by giving "value received." The consideration was renunciation of my birthright, my natural citizenship. I paid the consideration and became, as I supposed, a citizen of the United States; hardly established in my new home, I hear the war blast, and find myself doing a soldier's duty in Mexico, under my newly-adopted flag; after that, I bind myself by other relations, to this country; I marry an American woman, and have sons born unto me, Americans all; I come out into this wilderness, to carve out of this forest and this prairie, freemen's homes for my sons. I am startled by another sound, the scream of bigotry and intolerance; I am told the contract made between the United States and me, is to be repudiated, that I am to be deprived of my citizenship, or at least that it is to be robbed of its virtue and its attribute, Equality, for which I prize it, must be stricken out; I must not hold an office; I want none, but I like not this ban. I gave away my citizenship for another; this was the contract, and "I must have my bond." But you say I shall not have it. To this I reply: You are strong, can withhold it; I submit.

If it is dangerous to your institutions, that foreigners should come among you, I will leave. It will be a loss and an inconvenience to me, yet leave I must. I cannot stay where I am not welcome, nor live where I am not as good as another. I will seek again the red cross banner, and on the cold soil of Canada repent like the Prodigal. I will take my American wife and my American sons, and on the threshhold of their native country, they shall shake the American dust off their feet. My boys are the sons of the sires of '76 (Puritan stock, not Hessian, like some Know Nothings,) but they will never know it. Of the sufferings of their ancestors, in the cold days at Valley Forge, and in the hot day at Monmouth, they shall nothing know. One thing I regret; I cannot take them all, for one of my boys has become American dust. He lies on the shores of the Old Dominion, and the waters of the Chesapeake dash upon his grave. He sleeps well; let him sleep.

Here a new difficulty meets me. If, as American jurists tell me, I cannot renounce the allegiance I myself have voluntarily undertaken, then I am doubly cheated. But if this be not so, will England take me back? She may; but my wife and children England does not know. She may recognize my wife as part of my own individuality; but my sons, they are foreigners, born in America, when their father *was* an American citizen. They cannot stand on an equality with free-born English citizens. Here is the dilemma. What am I to do? If I live here I am under a social and political ban. If I go to my native country, my children are under the same disability. Who is responsible? I am not. You told me I might become an Amrrican citizen, by rendering a certain consideration. I gave it. Am I to be cheated, and my children, too?

AN INDECENT OUTRAGE.—The city of New York has been disgraced during the past week by a most beastly exhibition, called a baby show, and gotten up by the notorious Barnum. We might laugh at some of his other feats—we might consider the mermaid a good joke—the woolly horse a small and comparatively harmless swindle—the canonization of Jenny Lind as a piece of absurdity—but in this case the hero of Iranistan, the patron of Joice Heth, and the agent of the fire annihilators, has inflicted a last stain upon the fair fame of the city—affixed a lasting stigma upon the names of many innocent children, deluded their confiding mothers, and placed before the public an exhibition the details of which are too disgusting for publication.

We have given our readers some of the facts connected with this affair; but it is impossible to describe the loathing—the feeling of utter disgust, which is the controlling feeling in the mind of every decent visiter to this exhibition. People go, we presume, for the same reason that they pay high prices for good places to see a notorious criminal executed.—In the one case it is a morbid appetite for the horrible—in the other it is an intense craving for what is decent and disgusting.

We pity the respectable matrons, if any such there be, who have from ayaricious or other motives allowed their infants to be examined, handled and tossed about by half the thieves, prostitutes, and pickpockets about town. They will one day hang their heads for shame at the disgrace they have brought upon their children, upon whom the sins of the parents will be visited tenfold. The case stands thus: In the hope of gaining ten or fifteen dollars, you, Mrs. B., have shown up your child—the holiest of the secret mysteries of nature have been laid open to a gaping crowd—the health of your offspring has been endangered—your own character, in the eyes of all good men and women, hopelessly ruined—and all this has resulted in nothing but evil to you, while it has put many dollars into the pockets of a man who is proud to call himself the greatest swindler in his way in the United States—who is beneath criticism, and insensible to shame.

It seems, too, that Barnum does not keep faith with his victims. An indignant mother writes to the HERALD to say that he refused to pay the expense of bringing the children here, unless the mother consent that the fatigued and worn out infants remain on exhibition four weeks longer! How long will it be before people come to know that they cannot touch pitch and remain undefiled?

If the fathers or mothers or guardians of the unhappy children who now form the *materiel* of the disgusting exhibition at the corner of Ann street and Broadway, have any sense of decency left, they will remove their children at once. Their lives are in danger. It is monstrous that such outrages on the proprieties of life are allowed in a city which is supposed to be inhabited by civilized, Christianized men and women. Such a thing as this baby show would not be tolerated in Timbuctoo; but it is supported in the refined metropolis of the progressive Western World.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The American party lacks manliness. It has not, yet acquired the great masculine virtues which give strength to character, and enforce the respect of the world. It would scorn the act of being unprincipled, and, yet if it has principles, nobody can specifically tell what they are. It never talks about principles at all if it can help it, and when it does, its language is never alike on two different days or in two different places. Here you find it saying it will support no candidate who is not pro-slavery to the midriff, there that it will support no candidate who is not anti-slavery to the backbone; to-day it will exclude all Catholics from office, to-morrow that it believes in the broadest religious tolerance; here that the naturalization laws should be amended, there that the naturalization laws should be repealed; to-day that no candidate not a member of the Third Degree should be voted for, to-morrow that coalitions may be made with other parties and their nominees to be supported to suit circumstances. The very name the Know-Nothings have taken to themselves is anything but a manful and chivalrous one. It implies concealment, art, and dissimulation; it suggests all the associations connected with cabals and juntas; it dishonors truth by assuming that truth works best when it works in the dark; and it insults intelligence by taking as its very badge of distinction the counterfeited lack of it. The Know-Nothing organization, as it is now constituted, cannot permantly prosper. American though it professes to be in aim and policy, its secret and banded character is opposed to every American sentiment and instinct. The American people cannot be made to believe that American liberty is yet so badly off that it can only be saved by being hoodwinked and gagged. They complain, and have a right to complain, that the titles to American citizenship have been, of late years, scandalously cheapened, by dealing them out to all sorts of interlopers; but they have too much sense to think of curing the evil by nailing their own titles to the counter as a sham thing, and making themselves over, body and soul, under oath to a divan of darkness. *N. Y. Cou. and Enq.*

The girl who is destined to be thy wife, although now unknown to thee, is sure to be living somewhere or other. Hope, therefore, that she is quite well, and otherwise think politely about her.—*T. Burr, Jr.*

We think the rise and spread of Know Nothingism in the South has been a great misfortune. Its first and worst effect is to destroy here that reputation for moral steadiness which made us unsusceptible to the influences of *Isms*. Heretofore we have been exempt from the dangerous and crazy excitements, which are perpetually being evolved, like pernicious gases, from the boiling cauldron of free thinking, which in the North has degenerated into wildest license in matters of morals, politics and religion. Fourierism, Anti-Rentism, Millerism, Spiritualism and the thousand other vagaries which have unsettled the reason and shaken the moral perceptions of Northern society, have had no foothold with us, and we have rejoiced at our immunity, and hopefully believed that we saw in it, the pledges of a high tone of national character, a firmness of mind and a clearness and solidity of judgment on which we could securely rely for safety. The advent of Know Nothingism has sadly shaken this confidence, and the thought will force itself on our minds, that the Abolitionists must rejoice at it, and gather hope that their detestable *ism* also, may yet in due season, take root and expand in the soil which has proven so congenial to Know Nothingism.

Unquestionably the South has lost cast and character by the spread of this delusion; for delusion it is, without a leg of reason to stand upon, without any sanction in the proprieties of our situation to sustain it. It is a mere wild and contagious excitement caught sympathetically from the North, with none of the conditions or palliations which might feebly excuse it there. Except in a few of our cities, foreigners have never appeared in sufficient numbers to afford even a ripple of offense to the broad expanse of native southern *civism*—and as for the handful of Catholics among us we have only known them as the only religious sect, whose brethren at the North have wholly escaped the contamination of Abolitionism, and as the parents of numerous charities that do credit to the religion they profess and the age in which we live. A delusion so baseless, must, we think, pass away, but it will leave its sting and its scars behind—perhaps its unhealed wounds to torment American society for ages to come. Already it has worked great moral evil. It has unsettled the general reverence for truth—it has made evasion, equivocation and double dealing, a necessary practice with honorable men who would otherwise have scorned such instruments of imposture and self advancement.

It has at a blow struck down that spirit of manly independence and outspoken boldness of thought and expression which was the crowning virtue of southern character. It has destroyed confidence between man and man, so that we cannot talk together even on the great subject of our common defence and safety against the serpent of Abolition, without being conscious of the chilling influence and restraints of secret obligations. It has excited in the minds of the ignorant the spirit of mob violence, thus turning loose and sanctifying in such minds the most dangerous and lawless passions.—Witness the riots in Cincinnati and Louisville. Witness our own city, where for three successive nights, houses were pulled down and their inhabitants were flying in terror for life under a volley of bullets and imprecations. Witness the outrage against a harmless Catholic priest on the high road, accompanied by threats of still worse violence if he dared to undertake again his sacred functions.

Whence come these things? We do not say that they are the doings of Know-Nothing men, or the instigations of Know Nothing lodges; but we do say, that they are the effervescence of a vicious excitement—the fruits of a poisonous seed, taking root in vicious minds, and flourishing there with a virulent luxuriance which are as distateful and as astounding, we trust, to the well-ordered Know-Nothing as to any other citizen. In Mobile, these transactions passed without notice. No investigations were instituted—no arrests were made—no offers of reward for the guilty by the legal authorities. Even the press was dumb, or if it spoke at all, it was faintly to deprecate the excitement of the "boys," and to intimate that the places pulled down deserved their fate, and the Priest "no better than he should be." Our mouths were sealed, because we knew that our protests would be uttered to the winds, and put to the account of a purpose to influence the then pending election. If the home of the humblest and the worst is not, according to the old principle of English liberty, his "castle," through which "the winds and rains of heaven may enter, but the King cannot"—if it is not as much an outrage of law to pull down a den of infamy as the mansion of opulence and virtue, the conclusion is that we no longer live under the dominion of law and magistracy; but under the secret decrees of invisible and irresponsible masters—worse than the rule of Lynch Law, because better organized, and invoking the watch-words of patriotism and the sacred sanctions of religion. In such a state of things, who is safe? Doubtless, the human demons who went about Louisville the other day beating, cutting and shooting every man, however employed, who had the appearance of a foreigner, believed they were doing right, and a service to

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Grove Hill,		Warren,	June	27
Warrenton,		"	"	28
White's Store,		"	"	29
Cedar Rock,		Franklin,	July	4
Harrison's Old Store,		"	"	6
Rolesville,		Wake,	"	11
Hayes',		"	"	13
Nashville,		Nash,	"	18
Hilliardston,		"	"	19
Old Fields,		"	"	20
Beulah's		Johnston	"	25
Smithfield,		"	"	26
O'Neals,		"	"	27
Boon Hill,		"	"	28

SIXTH DISTRICT.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Scales and Puryear, candidates for Congress in the Sixth District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Joseph Cockerham's,			June 29
Jonesville, Yadkin,			" 30
Hamptonville,			July 2
Gap Civil,	Ashe,		July 3
Jefferson,	"		" 4
North Fork,	"		" 5
Chesnut Hill,	"		" 7
Taylorsville,	Alexander,		" 10
Statesville,	Iredell,		" 11
Williamsburg,	"		" 12
Hamptonville,	Yadkin,		" 13
East Bend,	"		" 16
Farmington,	Davie,		" 17
Mocksville,	"		" 18
Clemonsville,	Davidson,		" 19
Lexington,	"		" 20
Miller's Store,	"		" 21
Raper's Store,	"		" 23
Kernersville,	Forsythe,		" 24
Wicker's old place,	"		" 25
Madison,	Rockingham,		" 26
Wentworth,	"		" 27
Leaksville,	"		" 28
Reidsville,	"		" 30

DR. SHAW AND COL. PAINE.

We copy from the Democratic Pioneer the following list of appointments made by Dr. Shaw and Col. Paine:

Currituck County.—Powell's Point, Tuesday, 19th June; Moyock, Thursday, 21st June.

Pasquotank.—Newland, Saturday, 23d June; Newbegun Creek, Monday, 25th June.

Perquimans.—Woodville, Tuesday, 26th; Hertford, Wednesday, 27th, and Newby's Bridge, Thursday, 28th June.

Chowan.—Simpson's Store, Friday, 29th; Rocky Hock (Bunch's) 30th June.

Gates.—Mintonsville, Monday, 2d July; The Folly, Tuesday, 3d; Scratch Hall, Wednesday, 4th July.

Hertford.—Murfreesboro', Friday, 6th July; St Johns, Saturday, 7th.

Northampton.—Rich Square, Monday, 9th; Jackson, Tuesday, 10th; Store near Gaston, Thursday, 12th.

Halifax.—Pittard's Store, Friday, 13th July; Halifax, Saturday, 14th; Ringwood, Monday 16th.

Martin.—Williamston, Tuesday, 17th July; Hamilton, Wednesday, 18th.

Bertie.—Windsor, Friday, 20th July; Freeman's Store, Saturday, 21st; Colerain, Monday, 23d.

Washington.—Plymouth, Wednesday, 25th July; Cool Springs, Thursday, 26th.

Tyrrel.—Columbia, Saturday, 28th July; Gum Neck, Monday, 30th July.

The Democratic Pioneer, speaking of the canvass between Dr. Shaw and Col. Paine, says: "From the best observation we have been able to make, the tour which Col. Paine has been making through this neighborhood has failed to excite any perceptible enthusiasm in the ranks of the Know Nothings—indeed, we are of opinion that, after hearing Col. P. speak, many of them are disappointed in the impression they supposed would be created. Let our friends in the other parts of the District be of good cheer. We have but to do our whole duty, and all will be well. This new party will be more easily vanquished than its predecessor, the Whig party." No doubt of that—but then it becomes every friend of Dr. Shaw—every Democrat—every anti-Know Nothing *to put forth his whole strength.* One feature in the tactics of the dark-lanterns is, that every member is to labor before and on the day of the election to secure a vote for their candidate. The injunction no doubt is *to get votes in every way, and without regard to expense or means.* We must meet them at all points, expose them, see that honest voters are not imposed upon, and beat them—not with their own weapons of deceit, imposture, and falsehood—but honorably, by hard and incessant work, and by the unbought voices of a patriotic people.

The Democrats in all quarters are looking with deep interest to Dr. Shaw's District. Is it possible that so honest, so patriotic, so true a man as Dr. Shaw should be in danger of defeat? We do not believe it. Let his friends, however, spare no efforts; for we have a wily, an organized, a sworn, and a most unscrupulous adversary to contend with. Experience in Virginia, in Washington City, in Philadelphia, and in all the free States shows that the Know Nothings hesitate at nothing which they deem necessary to accomplish their ends. "Forewarned, forearmed."

The North Carolina Rail Road will be completed as far as the town of Lexington by the 4th of July next, at which time and place, the citizens of Davidson propose holding a grand celebration which the friends of the road, throughout the State are respectfully and cordially invited to attend. The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited to attend and are expected to be present on the occasion:

His Excellancy, Thomas Bragg, Gov. J. M Morehead, Hon. Calvin Graves, Gov. William A. Graham, Hon. R. M. Saunders, Hi. W. Miller, Esq., John A. Gilmer, Esq., Ralph Gorrell, Esq., Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. David F. Caldwell, Hon. David M. Barringer, James W. Osbnrne, Esq., Hon. Green W. Caldwell.

☞ We are authorized to give notice that L. O'B. Branch, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, will address the people at Holly Springs, Wake, on Saturday next, the 30th. A barbecue is expected.

MYSTERIES OF THE DARK LANTERN.

Questions and Answers about Know-Nothingism—its doctrines, objects and tendencies.

No. 2.

Question—What is the difference between the Know Nothing organization and the Orders of Masons and Odd Fellows?

Answer—Masons and Odd Fellows are bound together by pledges of honor, and not by oaths—that is, these Orders exact no pledges from their members to support a certain sort of religion, or to hold certain opinions in politics; but, on the contrary, they are not only expressly left free in this respect, but it is enjoined upon them, as good members of their respective Orders, to avoid, as far as possible, all entanglements, *as Masons and Odd Fellows*, with sectarian strifes and political disputes.

Q—Very well: that is what they do not do—what do they do?—what is their object?

A—Their object is charity and benevolence, and these virtues they practice towards all mankind.

Q—How do they practice these things?

A—By administering succor and relief to the widow and orphan—by relieving the distressed—and by acts of sympathy and friendship towards each other. They do not ask, is the person in distress a foreigner, or does he entertain peculiar religious opinions? No such thought is suggested; and in this way they follow the divine example of the good Samaritan, who had compassion on the stranger who fell among thieves—who "went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him"—while the priest and the Levite, though they saw the stranger thus wounded and in distress, "passed by on the other side."

Q.—All that, I admit, is very praiseworthy; but do not these Orders have their secrets, and do they not meet by themselves with closed doors?

A.—They do; and that fact would make against them if their deeds before men, which are the fruits of their secret action, did not vindicate and sustain them. They have signs, known only to themselves, by which they can recognize each other when travelling or in distress; and by these means many an act of friendship is performed, many a broken heart is bound up, and many a life is prolonged. They have passwords, by which they are enabled, though personally strangers to the lodge, to enter and greet their brethren; and if they did not sit with closed doors, all these passwords and signs, which were invented as *necessary aids* to charity and benevolence, would be useless. Again, Masons and Odd Fellows, so far from denying that they are members, take pride in avowing the fact. Out of their lodges they are seen and known of all men; and to this hour the most refined malice even has laid no serious charge at their doors. True enough, many years ago a political excitement was gotten up against the Masons in New York; but they went through it like men, acting only on the defensive, and taking no part, except when assailed and hunted down, in political affairs.

Q.—Well then, what of the Know Nothings?

A.—In the first place, their doctrines are known to be sectarian and political; and in the second place, they bind men by horrid oaths to do as a bare majority of a council may decide. They say in substance, to men who profess a certain religion—"we have no charity for you—*we* are right, and *you* are wrong; your views of God and salvation are so absurd and injurious that you are unfit to hold civil office, and so we will turn you out if you are in, and keep you out if you are not in." They say to all foreigners, in substance—"you are twenty-one, or thirty, or forty years of age, as the case may be; but then you are too ignorant to be permitted to vote and hold office in the space of five years; you must go down to a level with our infants, and remain here, as they do, twenty-one years, before you shall enjoy any civil or political privileges—before you shall hold property even; and if you complain, we will repeal all our naturalization laws, and you shall never, to the day of your death, be any more elevated in the scale of citizenship than our free negroes." They substitute proscription for benevolence, and vengeance for charity; and they bind themselves to their work by oaths unlawfully administered, which oaths are expressly forbidden by the Articles of Faith of at least three leading Protestant Churches.

Q.—What is their object?

A.—Offices and honors. This they openly avow; and if one of their members refuses to vote for the candidate nominated by them, or votes against him, he is expelled, and disgraced so far as they can do it by posting him in all the lodges; and he is also, according to their rules, to be discountenanced in his business, and marked as a perjurer before God and man. Even if their doctrines were good, the secrecy of their proceedings in a free country like this—*one of their objects being political*—could not be justified?

Q.—Why not?

A.—Because all power is in the people; and they have a right to know what is said and done in meetings held on subjects which touch their political and civil rights. The government is the people's; and they have made it a *public, open* government, for the purpose of hearing what is said, of seeing what is done, and of deciding upon both, and thereby controlling it according to their own pleasure. If one portion of the people, as Know-Nothings, can plan in secret, all other portions of the people, under other assumed names, can do the same; and so this principle, it will be seen, if carried out, would destroy all *public* will, and all *public* action, except in so far as it flowed from secret meetings; the Constitution itself and the Bill of Rights would be rendered null and void; and instead of an open, manly, midday government, we should have a silent, irresponsible, midnight machine, moved by the fears, the hatreds, the prejudices and the passions of contending factions; and under its baleful influence all private right would be forgotten, and public liberty itself would be extinguished. When men attempt to control the religious opinions of their fellows, they war against God; and this the Masons and Odd Fellows never do. When men attempt to control the political fortunes of their fellows, they owe it to common right and common justice to make the attempt in public, so that all may see and judge of the correctness of their course, and because all have an equal stake in public affairs; and when men, as for example, Masons and Odd Fellows, would practice in concert and systematically the virtues of charity and benevolence, let them "not sound a trumpet" before them, but let their "alms be in secret—and the Father which seeth in secret himself shall reward them openly."

Q.—What effect is Know-Nothingism having on Masonry and Odd Fellowship?

A.—It *is injuring both;* and this fact could be easily shown. It is also giving increased strength to the Catholic Church; for it is known as one of the great lessons of history, that the more a Church is persecuted the more rapidly it will spread. Look at Mormonism, with its obnoxious and soul-destroying doctrines and features. Persecution has made that what it is. Besides, Know-Nothingism, by its abuse and persecution of the Catholics, has tied the hands of many Protestant Ministers of the Gospel; these Ministers not being willing now, as heretofore, to preach against Catholic doctrines, lest they should be set down as Know-Nothings and as champions in the political arena.

Q.—What, then, ought honest men and good citizens, who are still members of the Know-Nothing lodges, to do?

A.—They ought to withdraw—to "COME OUT" of this modern Babylon of meanness and iniquity, that they be not partakers of her sins, and overtaken with her in her downfall. Let them COME OUT like men, publish the fact to the world, and resolve to be deceived no more. Let them do this, and they will re-establish themselves in the good opinion of their fellow-citizens, and enjoy for themselves to the end of their days the consolation of having had the nerve to abandon error and to do right.

The American party is stronger this moment than it was before the Convention met, for it stands before the country on a firm basis of nationality that nothing can shake. *Wil. Herald.*

A "basis of nationality," adopted by Southern gentlemen and the State of New York, twelve free States having seceded from the Convention! New York, says the Express, a leading Know Nothing paper, will not sustain this Southern *national* platform; and the same paper adds that it will be repudiated by the Know Nothings of all the free States. The National Intelligencer shows that it did not receive in Convention a majority of the electoral votes; and nine-tenths of the States which voted for it, are Democratic—such, for example, as South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, and Arkansas. Call you that a "firm basis" Mr. Herald? Nothing can "shake" it, say you. It was duly "shaken" up in Convention—Mr. Bolling bearding Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wilson lashing the slavedrivers in return, Mr. Rayner denouncing the repeal of the Missouri line as "an outrage," and Mr. Haughton begging for his State, and declaring that she "had no interest in extending slavery"; and so after all this, with untold corruptions to which Mr. Vespasian Ellis of the "American Organ" bears testimony, this "*national*" platform has settled down into a sort of dead Sodom, into which the best "American" lightning ever manufactured for tel-*lie*-graphic purposes can never throw life or motion.

This "*national*" aggregation of funky and worm-eaten planks, if it should receive—what it never will—the approval of all the States that voted for it, would not then be strong enough to elevate the *unselfish* Know Nothing nominee of the Know Nothings into the White House at Washington.

The New York Herald, one of the leading organs of Know Nothingism, takes the following view of the majority platform of the Philadelphia Convention:

"The Council has printed a long document, called a platform, and signed E. B. Bartlett of Kentucky. It is much longer than such documents usually are, and about fifty times as long as a political platform need be. At least one-half of it is balderdash and mere words. It is high time that such stuff as Article I. about the Supreme Being, Art. II. about patriotism, Art. V. about immigration, Art. VIII. about the Catholics, Art. IX. about elevating the character of Congress, and a large portion of the others, should be omitted from serious political papers. If it is necessaay to use such twaddle to work on the feelings of the people of the country, a double set of documents should be adopted, one for intelligent readers, the other for those who are not, and care should be taken to keep the latter out of the papers. Neither are the other points of the platform worth much. Abstractions do not tell with the masses, and are seldom worth contending for."

CORRECTION.

We stated, last week, that Col. Stowe first declared himself a candidate through the Yorkville, S. C., papers, and gave as a reason therefor that his brother owned a marble yard at that place. We learn that it is the Colonel himself who owns the marble yard. We did not, of course, intend any reflection upon the Colonel's brother, for we were well aware that his brothers and father are genuine Democrats; and we are glad to hear, what we expected, that they will all vote for Craige. Verily "Sam" K. N. and Sam Stowe are fit subjects for political tomb stones.

☞ We learn that during the thunderstorm here on Sunday evening last, a tree near the Executive Mansion, and the Mansion itself were struck by lightning—the fluid entering at a window, which it shivered, and then passing through the building, melting a portion of the bell-wires, and giving of course a heavy shock to the inmates. Gov. Bragg and some of the members of his family were stunned for a time, but we rejoice to state that their lives were preserved. The concussion was felt with considerable force at the residence of Gov. Manly, some fifty yards west of the Executive Mansion.

Extract from a letter to the Editors, dated

DURHAM'S STATION, Orange, June 23.

"A large meeting of Democrats was held at Pratt's Store to-day. A Club was formed, Resolutions adopted, and there was speaking. A powerful impression was made in our favor. I was assured by a reliable man present that ten or fifteen would withdraw from the Know Nothings at their next meeting, and connect themselves with the Club. We propose making up and sending you a list of subscribers at our next meeting."

This is the right spirit, and our friends at Pratt's and Durham's Station are carrying it out in the best manner for the cause. We trust that Democratic Clubs will be formed in all parts of the District.—They will prove of great service in the campaign, and cannot fail to increase considerably the majority for Mr. Branch.

Extract from a letter to the Editors, dated

SURRY CO., June 14, 1855.

"You have doubtless been informed before this that Col. Puryear has opposition in the person of Mr. Scales, of Rockingham. It is always a hard matter to say beforehand who will be elected, but in this case I have not the least hesitation in saying that Scales will be returned by a handsome majority. Scales will be able to overcome the small Whig majority in the District, and be elected. Mark that. The "Hindoos" will not be able to get any foothold in this section."

THE CROPS.

We have now in this section excellent seasons, and the prospects for a full corn crop were never better. We learn that the wheat crop will turn out well, notwithstanding the fears entertained some weeks ago of a short crop.

The newspapers of the entire country speak in cheering terms of the crops in their various localities.

☞ A new literary work entitled "Nature," by Roswell Linden Cowper—a work of some four hundred pages—a Poem in blank verse, prefaced by a lengthened treatise on American literature, and to be dedicated to the eminent *literati* of our country, is in preparation for the press. The publishers will probably be Lippincott, Grambo & Co., of Philadelphia. The book is to gotten up in superior style. Editors throughout the country noticing the above work, and by transmitting papers containing such notices, directed to Dr. R. L. Cowper, Murfreesboro', N. C., will receive, on its publication, a handsome copy. Let native genius and industry be encouraged.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

VOTES IN THE KNOW NOTHING CONVENTION.

The New York Times publishes the votes taken last week in the National Convention of the "American Party" on the three leading propositions touching the slavery question. Supposing that they will possess interest for many of our readers we copy them below. It will be observed that the proposition which was finally adopted received the votes of the Delegates of fifteen States, including the free States of New York and California, whilst the Delegates of sixteen States, including the slaveholding States of Delaware and Missiouri, voted against it. It further appears that the States which voted in the affirmative are a minority of the Electoral college—they being entitled to only 146 electoral votes, whilst those voting in the negative are entitled to 150 votes.

Vote on the Majority and Minority Platforms, and on Mr. Rayner's Proposition.

	Rayner's proposition.	Majority rep't.	Minority rep't.
MISSOURI.			
Godlove S. Orth	no	no	aye
Schuyler Colfax	—	—	—
William Cumback	—	—	—
Thos. C. Slaughter	no	no	aye
John S. Harvey	no	no	aye
Jas. R. W. Harvey	no	no	aye
F. D. Allen	—	—	aye
MICHIGAN.			
M. A. McNaughton	aye	no	aye
WISCONSIN.			
R. Chandler	aye	no	aye
D. E. Wood	aye	no	aye
C. W. Cook	aye	no	aye
TEXAS.			
J. S. S. McCall	no	aye	no
John Stamps	no	aye	no
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Vespasian Ellis	aye	aye	no
J. Goddard	—	—	—
MAINE.			
J. S. Saywood	no	no	aye
A. S. Richmond	no	no	aye
L. O. Cowan	no	no	aye
B. D. Peck	no	no	aye
J. Covell	no	no	aye
J. L. Stevens	no	no	aye
J. M. Lincoln	no	no	aye
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
S. B. Sherwin	no	no	aye
Jesse Mann	—	—	—
Anthony Colby	no	no	aye
MASSACHUSETTS.			
H. J. Gardner	—	—	—
J. Buffington	no	no	aye
J. W. Foster	no	—	aye
A. A. Richmond	no	no	aye
A. C. Carey	no	no	aye
Henry Wilson	no	no	aye
H. W. Rugg	no	no	aye
CONNECTICUT.			
N. D. Sperry	aye	no	aye
Aug. Putnam	aye	—	—
David B. Booth	aye	no	aye
L. Woodruff	—	—	—
Thos. Clark	aye	no	aye
VERMONT.			
R. M. Guilford	aye	no	aye
J. D. Hatch	aye	no	aye
J. H. Barrett	aye	no	aye
H. Kingsley	aye	no	aye
E. Pierpont	aye	no	aye
R. Fletcher	—	—	—
RHODE ISLAND.			
J. C. Knight	aye	no	aye
NEW YORK.			
J. W. Barker	no	aye	no
T. I. Lyon	no	aye	no
L. T. Parsons	—	—	—
S. Seammon	aye	no	no
S. Squires	no	aye	no
S. O. R. Mallory	no	aye	no
H. Seymour, jr.	aye	no	no
NEW JERSEY.			
Jno. Lyon	aye	no	aye
C. D. Deshler	aye	no	aye
Jno. Wells	aye	no	aye
A. S. Livingston	aye	no	aye
Sol. Andrews	aye	no	aye
E. S. McClellan	aye	no	aye
C. T. Johnson	aye	no	aye
PENNSYLVANIA.			
J. B. Bell	aye	no	aye
C. D. Freemen	no	aye	no
W. T. Johnson	aye	no	aye
R. Coulter, jr.	aye	no	aye
E. A. Lamberton	aye	no	aye
D. E. Small	aye	no	no
F. A. Vansleve	aye	aye	no
ILLINOIS.			
W. W. Danenhower	aye	no	aye
D. L. Eastman	aye	no	aye
John A. Prichett	no	no	aye
Geo. W. Gilson	aye	no	aye
W. J. Phelps	aye	no	aye
IOWA.			
W. Loughbridge	no	aye	no
J. C. Thornington	no	no	aye
MINNESOTA.			
Charles Hoag	aye	no	no

	Rayner's proposition.	Majority rep't.	Minority rep't.
DELAWARE.			
R. P. Johnson	aye	no	no
Rich'd Clement	aye	—	no
Joseph Pyle	—	no	—
James M. Johns	aye	aye	no
E. J. Smithers	aye	no	no
Ed. D. Porter	—	—	no
MARYLAND.			
C. H. Obr	no	aye	no
Wm. H. Purcell	no	aye	no
Jas. B. Richard	no	aye	no
Joseph R. Codel	no	aye	no
Wm. Alexander	no	aye	no
H. Winchester	aye	aye	no
Jon. G. Mitchell	aye	aye	no
VIRGINIA.			
Philip Bolling	no	aye	no
Geo. W. Moore	no	aye	no
H. K. Ellyson	no	aye	no
Wm. M. Burwell	no	aye	no
Alex. R. Boteler	no	aye	no
N. C. Arthur	no	aye	no
A. Judson Crane	no	aye	no
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Jas. T. Littlejohn	no	aye	no
Kenneth Rayner	aye	aye	no
E. C. Davidson	no	aye	no
D. C. Carter	no	aye	no
R. W. Wharton	no	aye	no
J. H. Haughton	no	aye	no
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
J. Cunningham	no	aye	no
J. S. Richardson	no	aye	no
A. J. Russell	no	aye	no
R. C. Davis	no	aye	no
GEORGIA.			
W. Poe	no	aye	no
F. H. Cone	no	aye	no
J. Hill	no	aye	no
J. E. Davis	no	aye	no
C. Leitner	no	aye	no
B. J. Head	no	aye	no
J. J. Word	no	aye	no
FLORIDA.			
T. G. H. Quincy	no	aye	no
Thos. Randall	no	aye	no
John Darling	no	aye	no
W. W. McCall	no	aye	no
MISSISSIPPI.			
A. H. Roby	no	aye	no
J. C. Carpenter	no	aye	no
F. S. Hunt	no	aye	no
H. H. Miller	no	aye	no
ALABAMA.			
Geo. N. Stewart	no	aye	no
Ed. A. Bradford	no	aye	no
A. F. Hopkins	no	aye	no
W. B. Moss	no	aye	no
LOUISIANA.			
C. D. Bunce	no	aye	no
C. W. Hardy	no	aye	no
CALIFORNIA.			
Chas. Mathews	aye	aye	no
C. M. Hitchcock	no	aye	no
J. L. Gibson	aye	aye	no
J. S. Olds	aye	aye	no
ARKANSAS.			
James Logan	no	aye	no
Albert Pike	no	aye	no
Henry Neill	no	aye	no
TENNESSEE.			
Neil S. Brown	no	aye	no
Jordan Stokes	no	aye	no
Dickson Topp	no	aye	no
H. P. Shannon	no	aye	no
A. J. Donelson	no	aye	no
KENTUCKY.			
Wm. S. Pilcher	no	aye	no
H. Grider	no	aye	no
John W. Finnell	no	aye	no
John S. Williams	no	aye	no
W. B. Mason	no	aye	no
E. B. Bartlett	no	aye	no
OHIO.			
B. White	aye	no	aye
L. H. Olds	no	no	aye
J. R. Marley	no	no	aye
Thos. H. Ford	no	no	aye
H. M. McAbee	no	no	aye
Geo. R. Morton	no	no	aye
Joshua Martin	no	no	aye

The foregoing table is important, and should be filed away for future reference.

The majority platform was published in our last; also, the protest of the minority, composed of twelve free States, which is in substance the minority platform—the main feature of which is a demand for the unconditional restoration of the Missouri line. Mr. Rayner's proposition, as given in the papers, is substantially this: It declared that slavery ought to be left to the control of the people of the localities where it exists—that the Know Nothing party is neither abolition nor pro-slavery; and that the Convention had nothing to do with the question of slavery.—Mr. Rayner's colleagues in Convention from his own State, it will be observed, voted against his proposition. They were not willing, as it appears he was, to act hereafter with the abolition Know Nothings without some pledge on their part of respect and regard for the Constitutional rights of the South.

The majority platform was adopted by the slaveholding States, (Missouri and Delaware excepted,) with the aid of California and New York—two of the delegates from the latter State voting against it. The National Intelligencer shows that the States which adopted it are in a minority in the Electoral College; and nine-tenths of the States, it is known, that voted for it, *are Democratic.* A brilliant showing, is it not? Admit the platform to be such an one as ought to have been adopted, as we do not; and then look, first at the fact that it was done by Southern men, aided by free States which will certainly repudiate it at the polls; and secondly, at the fact that the old Democratic party, *speaking for the whole country,* adopted a better one at their last Convention at Baltimore, and we can form an idea of the difference between this sham national concern and the old Democratic national party. The Know Nothing leaders at Philadelphia could not command for a national platform enough States to secure a majority in the Electoral College; the last Democratic National Convention adopted its platform unanimously, and elected their candidates upon it by a vote of 254 to 42 in the Electoral College.

The last New York Herald contains the proceedings of a ratification meeting held by the Know Nothings of Easton, Pennsylvania, on the 22d instant. The meeting approved the majority or "national" platform, and among other Resolutions adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That we deprecate in the most solemn and emphatic terms the repeal of the Missouri compromise act of 1850, as a breach of a sacred compact between the North and the South, which for thirty-four years was a bond of national peace and tranquility. That it is the sense of this meeting that the twelfth section of the platform does not endorse the Missouri outage, as has been alleged by a portion of the press, but refers the whole subject of slavery to the proper legislation of the country, through the individual responsibility of the representatives of the people; and therefore does not commit the party to any specific action."

This is the manner, then, in which the slavery portion of the platform is construed by the Know Nothings of Pennsylvania. What says Mr. Rayner? Perhaps, if he should make a speech soon, he will explain all this—perhaps he will show that his own proposition was one worthy the approval of Southern men—perhaps he will tell how it was that a man of the name of Rugg, a Universalist preacher, and, as it is reported in the Northern papers, one of those three thousand Clergymen who signed the anti-Nebraska memorial, was elected Chaplain of the order—perhaps he will state the fact, if it be true, that he, himself, on the floor of that Convention, in the presence of Colby, and Ford, and Wilson, and other abolitionists, *pronounced the repeal of the Missouri line "an outrage"*—perhaps he will show how and why it was he could sit and hear Wilson and others denounce his section, and utter treason to the Constitution and vile abolitionism, and afterwards make an effort, by way of compromise, to secure their co-operation in future contests for Know Nothing victories, ascendency and control!

MR. CALDWELL'S CARD.

We give below the Card of Jas. A. Caldwell, Esq. of Lincoln, to the voters of the 7th Congressional District; and invite to it the attention of our readers, and especially those of them who may have been imposed upon so far as to have joined or favored the dark-lantern organization. Mr. Caldwell is an old line Henry Clay Whig—he is a gentleman of character, and of much influence and popularity; and what he says is entitled to careful consideration by men of all parties. It will be seen that he is out for Craige, and that his sympathies are with Kerr in the proscriptive and ungenerous warfare waged upon him by the old Federalists and Know Nothings of the Guilford District. Read and circulate!

LINCOLNTON, June 1st, 1855.

To the voters of the 7th Congressional District:

Having at the Mecklenburg Court, announced that I was a Whig candidate to represent you in the next Congress, I take the present occasion to withdraw my name from all connection with this distinguished position. It is unnecessary, perhaps, for me to give all the reasons which have induced me to adopt this course!—hope, however, to have your forbearance while I make a short exposition of the causes that have led to it.

At the solicitation of many prominent men of the District, who addressed me as a *Whig*, I determined to canvass the District in opposition to Mr. Craige. This was pretty generally known by my personal friends, prior to the 4th day of March last, and before the Know Nothing party, as I believe, had obtained any considerable foothold in Western Carolina. A few weeks afterwards, I was informed by a gentlemen who was admitted into my warmest affections, of two things, first—that this new party cantained one-half, if not more, of the voters in the District, and second—that I must join it. Having an opinion of my own, I dissented to both of his propositions. Again and again, were his visits repeated and his overtures rejected—finally, his perseverance prevaled on me to abandon my position, although my opinions were maintained, and I became a member entitled to all the privileges of the party.

The very evening that I had, under a treaty of peace, become an involuntary volunteer, in the service of "the magnamimous Mexican," it was intimated to me that I might take a second position in the new party, that is, that I might have the privilege of taking a place in the ranks and fighting for some body else. The "planing mill" convention met, no lights being in the room by which it could be seen who was worked upon. The discovery in the morning, was, that I was planed down and snugly *stowed* away. This did not coincide altogether with my views of propriety, so I availed myself of the opportunity of announcing myself a candidate that day, in order to resume the positon which had been so inconsiderately abandoned. I am now both out and off, out of the party and off the canvass.

May I be pardoned, fellow-citizens, for presuming to speak a warning word to those of you, who have been accustomed to battle for the principles promulgated by Mr. Clay, and expounded by Mr. Webster. If I am, then listen to my voice when I say beware of attaching yourselves to the Know-Nothing party. You will be told that it is a national party, which alone can, and will, save the *Union*, the CONSTITUTION, the SOUTH. The obligation (as published,) of the 3d degree, is relied upon as the chief panacea *after* the mild cathartic of the first and second, has purged the country of Romanists and foreigners.—You will observe that the regular course of the faculty is reversed in the new practice—salts first and then calomel, instead of blue mass and seidlitz afterwards. I must confess that I do not appreciate fully the efficacy of this oath. Every individual who takes a seat in the Presidential chair or in the Senate of Representatives Chamber, swears to support the Constitution of the United States. If this oath solemnly taken in the face of day, under the eye of an individual, both legally and morally qualified to administer it, will not preserve the Union, the Constitution, and of consequence, the South, I must be pardoned for doubting the virtue of an obligation—a *higher* obligation of a "higher law" party. Do you understand how an obligation, taken with the right to dispense with it at pleasure, is to accomplish that which patriotism fails to do? Do you understand how an obligation or a resolution to vote *down* Douglass and Chandler, Shields and Mitchell, with the permission to vote *up* Seward and Wilson, Fessenden and Durkee, is to preserve the Union? Can you tell me where is the justice of venerating Taney for his integrity, and praising Campbell for his fidelity and capacity, and damning them for their religion? Can you tell me why, I, a Southern man, shall spurn a foreigner and embrace a Yankee abolitionist? This enquiry cannot be answered satisfactorily. Yet, the Know-Nothing party commands the former, and tolerates the latter. It is difficult to perceive that 24,000,000 of Protestants are endangered by the presence of 2,000,000 of Catholics, while 7,000,000 of slave owners are secure in the presence of 15,000,000 of abolitionists. Verily it is not so. The Know Nothing party is a foil, given by the North to the South, as mariners throw "a tub to the whale." While our eyes are wandering in search of "false tokens," the barbed harpoon is savagely driven into our vitals, and we perish, fighting an imaginary foe and trusting to the honor of a known one. This is a senseless position for sensible men to occupy. Let me intreat you as Southerners, to avoid it. If you are Whigs—opposed to democracy and Know-Nothingism combined, it is your duty to take the lesser evil. Mr. Craige is a Democrat, Mr. Stowe, both Democrat and Know-Nothings I shall give my vote to the former with as much pleasure as I should give it to the gallant Kerr, if I were a citizen of the Guilford District.

Respectfully your ob't serv't.

J. A. CALDWELL.

☞ We understand that James B. Shepard, Esq., the Know-Nothing, anti-Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, is quite severe in his allusions to the North-Carolina Standard, and to Holden, the principal editor thereof. We have not been informed what Mr. Shepard said with reference to us in his speeches in Granville; and we should be obliged to some friend there who heard him, for a statement.

We have not, at any time, spoken in unkind or disrespectful terms of Mr. Shepard. Our allusions to him and his course have been entirely of a political nature, and such as our duty as a Democrat required us to make; and we now tell him, once for all, that he will not be permitted to abuse us with impunity, even in the hope and with the view of strengthening his very slim chances for a seat in Congress. We shall not hesitate, if occasion should render it proper, to refer to him in terms which may not be quite so agreeable as those we have heretofore employed. Let him, however, take his own course, as we shall certainly take ours. The Standard, as long as it was his friend and supporter, was in his estimation a marvellously useful and worthy paper; but now, when he has left his party and turned his weapons against his old and best friends, and when the Standard, *as a matter of course*, opposes his election, it is denounced. If it had done what is impossible—gone for him for Congress—it would have been this day, in *his* eyes, the soundest, the most truthful, and the most patriotic paper that ever was.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"

By A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants

NORFOLK, June 23d, 1855.

FLOUR—The market continues to be very poorly supplied, and Flour commands ready sale. We quote S. F. 13; Extra 12 50; Family $13.

CORN—In moderate demand at $1 04 @ 1 06 for all grades.

NAVAL STORES—Tar dull at 2 75 @ $3; Rosin 1 75 @ $3 for No. 1 and prime white; no common in market; Spts. Turp. 40 @ 41c; no sales Crude Turp.

COTTON—Stock very light and prices tending downward. Last sales 11¼ @ 11¾c. The market is very dull now, however, and sales cannot be made to-day except at reduced prices.

STAVES—R. O. Hhd in demand at 30 @ $33; W. O. Hhd dull at 50 @ 51.; Pipe $55; Bbl $30; Heading $55.

BACON—Va., and N. C., hog round 11¾c; Hams 13c. Western sides 10¾; Shoulders 9½c.

SALT—L. B. factory filled $1 58 @ 1 62; G. A. $1 2 @ 25.

LIME—Thos. 1 15 @ $1 20; W. C. $1 37.

GUANO—In full supply. No change in price.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, *Sycamore St.*

June 22, 1855.

TOBACCO—The breaks this week have been large for the season, and for common leaf and soft tobacco prices are rather lower than they were some week or ten days back. We quote poor to common lugs at 5¾ to 6¼; fair to good 6¾ to 7½; common leaf 7¾ to $3; middling 8¾ to 9; and fair to very good 9¾ to $10½; fine manufactured 15 to $17.

COTTON—The market is rather unsettled. Sales of 175 bales were made during the first part of the week at P. M. T. The transactions since have been very limited. Holders demand 12c., which price purchasers are not disposed to pay, unless for very select parcels. We quote prime parcels 12c; middling to fair 11¼ @ 11¾c. Receipts moderate.

WHEAT—We hear of but few transactions in this article. Most buyers refuse to contract for further delivery until the new crop comes to market. We hear of one crop being sold at $2 for early delivery.

CORN—We note sales of about 300 bushels at $1 11 @ 56 lbs., to the bushel. Receipts very light.

BACON—This article has further advanced. We quote sides 11 @ 11¼c; shoulders 10 @ 10¼c; Va., hog round 12½ @ 13c; hams 13 @ 14c.

LARD—Va., in kegs 13 @ 13½c; barrels 12c.

HERRINGS—No. 1 N. C. cut $3; Family Roe in half bbl., 5 @ $5½.

SALT—L. P. fine $1 65 @ 1 75; G. A. $1 40 @ 1 45.

SPTS. TURP.—Last sales at 45c.

GUANO—No. 1 Peruvian $

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 8, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks,
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Legborn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine PumpsBoots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai. Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. I. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

F. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June. Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 00
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—8w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neptus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T J. HORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*.—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—td.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as Aminist rator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 1855.

NOTICE.—MY MILLS ARE IN COMPLETE ORDER again. Any quantity of Corn and Wheat can be ground without delay.

WM. F. COLLINS.

June 1, 1855. 55—3t.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton " "
" Petal " "
" Panama " "
" Cavalier " "
" Wide Awake " "
" Ocilgon " "
" Sebastopol " "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING ON THE 20th day of May, 1855, taken letters of Administration according to law on the estate of Jas. Hinton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Creditors of said estate will also present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. H. MITCHELL.

Forestville, May 28, 1855. 1077—4w.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—WE HAVE MADE ARrangements with Messrs. Bareda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only*:

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts. per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton. DEROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28, 1855. 1077—3m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name of **Palmer & Ramsey** is this day dissolved by mutual consent, June 1, 1855.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BOUGHT MR. RAMSEY'S interest, will continue the business at the old stand, having a very large assortment of fine Watches and Jewelry, has reduced the price—*for cash.*

Those indebted to P. & R., are particularly requested to call and settle with cash or note. As the business of the firm *must* be closed soon, an Agent will be appointed to settle with those who neglect to do so.

J. C. PALMER.

Raleigh, June 1, 1855. 55—6t.

☞ Spirit of the Age, Star, Register and Weekly Post will copy 6 times.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE SOCIETY of Alumni of R. M. College will be delivered by REV. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday 13th June.

May 30, 1855. 55—td.

MASONIC.

THE CORNER STONE OF ST. JOHN'S COLlege will be laid at this place on Monday, the 25th of June next.

The Rev. Leonidas L. Smith, of Warrenton, N. C., will deliver an address on the occasion. The Fraternity generally are cordially invited to unite in the ceremonies.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, N. C. May 24, 1855. 1077—td.

TO PUBLISHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUPERINTENDENTS OF the printing of the Revised Code of North Carolina, will receive sealed proposals until the first of July next, for printing and binding ten thousand copies of this work. The volume will contain between seven and eight hundred pages, printed as the present "Revised Statutes."

The paper, printing and binding, in *every* respect, must be of as good quality, *at least*, as that of the "Revised Statutes." The type and page of the same size, and the same quantity of matter on each page.

The only difference in the execution will consist of a marginal index to the constitution of the State, and the references in the marginal index will be printed with that index, and not, as heretofore, at the bottom of the page.

Five thousand copies must be delivered, *without failure*, to the Governor, on or before the 15th of December next; the residue may be delivered in March, 1856.

W. B. RODMAN,
B. F. MOORE, } *Superintendents.*

May 29th, 1855. 54—23J.

MORNING STAR INSTITUTE.—THE SPRING session of this Institution will close by examination and exhibition on the 7th and 8th of June next.

The fall term will commence under the charge of M. Y. Chappell on Monday the 2nd July. Students admitted at any time during the session, yet it is preferred they be present at the opening of the school.

Board can be obtained in the village and vicinity at from 6 to $8 per month.

For further particulars address

BENJ. J. BLOUNT, *Chm'n of Com.*

Nashville, N. C., May 11, 1855. 1074—4wtw.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILroad Company.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned from Contractors of ability, at the office of the Company in Newbern, North Carolina, until the 28th of June, 1855, for Grading, Bridging, Masonry and Superstructure—including the iron (the plan of Rail to be furnished by the company of 60 pounds to the lineal yard) of the Eastern Division of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, extending from the Eastern bank of the Trent River, opposite Newbern, to Beaufort Harbor, the distance being about 36¾ miles.

Proposals will be received for the work in sections of about one mile each, or for the entire distance of 36¾ miles. The proposals will state what amount of stock, bonds of the counties of Craven and Carteret, and Town of Beaufort, and cash will be received in payment for the same.

Proposals are also invited for the Masonry and Superstructure of the Viaduct over Trent River, separate from the Grading. This Viaduct will be about 1950 feet in length, including the draw; the spans will be 150 feet, resting upon 12 piers and two abutments, requiring about 2390 perches of Masonry, and about 1800 perches of stone packing in foundation, cribs and rip-rapping.

The grade line of Bridge will be about 12 feet above low water; the depth of water will average from 6 to 9 feet for 1500 feet, and in the channel way about 12 feet for 450 feet. This is an important structure, worthy the attention of Stone and Brick Masons, and Bridge Builders. The plan of superstructure will be How's improved Truss with Arches.

The Maps, Profiles, Plans and Specifications will be ready for inspection at the office of the Company, on and after the 18th of June, 1855, where any further information can be obtained in regard to the work. The company reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, should they be unsatisfactory. All other things being equal, the stockholders will be given the preference in the award of the contracts.

JOHN D. WHITFORD, *President.*

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON,
Chief Engineer.

May 30th, 1855. 56—t28June.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ON THE THIRD SUNDAY OF INST THE FUneral obsequeis of Brother Gray Bridges will be Solemnized by Morning Star Lodge No. 85. at Nashville, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully solicited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

June 4th, 1855. 57.—

Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month,	$33,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day,	1,25
" " per day,	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1855. 56—6w.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber about the 1st of March last, my negro man NELSON. Said boy is supposed to be lurking about Sparta, or in Nash county. He is about 23 years old, light colored, and has a bushy head—does not speak distinctly at times when in convorsation, weighs about 160 or 175 pounds. All persons are forbid harboring or carrying off said boy, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or confined in jail so that I get him again. DAVID BARLOW.

Tarborough, N. C.

June 2, 1855. 56—4t.

250 NEGRO MEN WANTED, THE SUBscriber wishes to purchase FIFTY NEGRO MEN, to be employed upon the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for which a liberal cash price will be paid. The seller will, in all cases, be required to warrant the title and soundness of the negroes.

I wish also to hire TWO HUNDRED NEGRO MEN to be employed on the work of said Company, for which good prices will be given, and payment made every sixty days.

ALEXANDER MURCHISON, *Pres't.*

May 25, 1855. 72-3t.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOsals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.,	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.,	2,600	2,400
At Gosport, Va.,	1,400	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-half of said beef and park must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each four-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to, and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcase, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected